The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Justice without wisdom is impossible.—Froude.

WHOLE NO. 1126. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 35.

Unemployment Relief Imperative

Nearly eleven million adults in the United States are totally unemployed. Their families bring the number facing suffering and distress to at least thirty million people.

Providing this helpless army of a quarter of our population with the necessities of life during the Winter is a responsibility that America must meet without flinching.

But there is more than the physical needs of the jobless and their dependents to be met. Their is also an increasing amount of work necessary to preserve their morale during the terrible months ahead by means of character-building and faith-restoring agencies.

The importance of ever larger funds to meet these important requirements imposed by the third Winter of unemployment was stressed in a radio address by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. He said:

"Those who are wealthy and those who control wealth should appraise the stern realities of the present situation. They should give abundantly in order to save. They should be ordinarily generous in order to protect. They must unloose their purse strings as never before if our economic and social institutions are to be made more secure.

"The average person, the masses, those who labor, must give even though the giving may mean sacrifice. This is no time to quibble by attempting to place the blame for existing economic and social ills. Millions are hungry, suffering, cold and in dire distress. We must share with them. We must feed the hungry. We must save self-respecting men, women and children from sinking into the abyss of despair."

Mr. Green emphasized the primary responsibility of local assistance for the jobless and their families and called upon central labor bodies throughout the Nation to take the initiative as well as to cooperate in the organization of community work for relief.

"Labor has always responded to the cry of the unfortunate," he said, "and it must not fail them now. Each local community must meet and discharge its responsibilities. It should feel that the care and protection of its distressed people is an obligation which it must discharge, and each individual in the community must appreciate the fact that the contribution he makes represents a civic duty which he must perform.

"The work of the local relief agencies may be supplemented, but it cannot be supplanted. The prior lien is on the community. It should proceed as though no supplementary assistance were to be extended. It must not shirk its duty or fail to discharge its obligations."

Organized Labor's duty in local relief is clear. It will be patriotically performed. It is not enough merely to keep the destitute jobless from starving. As Mr. Green says, "We must save self-respecting men, women and children from sinking into the abyss of despair."

Old-Age Pensions Menaced

Old age pensions have had the support of Organized Labor and forward-looking persons generally in all countries. It has been fervently hoped that this commendable feature of humanitarian legislation would not be molested.

But the economy-mad Prime Minister Lyons of Australia has made an attack on the old age pension system of that country by endeavoring to establish pauper standards for the administration of the law. His reactionary proposal brings the strong condemnation of the Australian Worker, which says:

"Hitherto these payments have been made to men and women of the states, they were entitled because of their citizenship. It has been regarded as the State's recognition of long participation in the life of the community. Its acceptance therefore carried no stigma with it. The pension is a right and not a charity. It is a reward for service contributed to the common good, and rendered in the course of a lifetime.

"All that is now to be changed. Under the scheme propounded by Mr. Lyons the old age pension is to be divested of its honorable character and debased to a pauper allowance. * * * The amounts paid in pensions are to be recovered from the near relatives of the pensioners wherever can be done. With this object in view the private resources of the relatives concerned are to be probed by departmental inspectors who, one may be very sure, will develop the usual traits of sleuths and inquisitors armed with the authority of the law.

"Such a provision is completely destructive of the principle on which old age pensions have been founded.

"Many elderly people have gladly received these payments because they were thus relieved of dependence on their children, and enabled to feel that no one would regard them as an encumbrance and a burden in the evening of their lives.

"Mr. Lyons and his wealthy colleagues are going to put an end to that happy state of things.

"Old age pensioners, in thousands of instances, are in future to be made miserable by the knowledge that every penny paid to them from the public exchequer will be wrenched from their relatives—in most cases from sons and daughters who have their own hard way to make in life and their own parental responsibilities to carry on or prepare for.

"Capitalism, using the depression as an excuse, is callously forcing down the workers' standard of living, tampering with legislation that mitigates to some extent the evil consequences of the social system, wielding the axe of 'economy' with a ruthlessness that continually intensifies unemployment, and now, to balance a budget reeking of mismanagement, is preparing to poison the amenities of family life."

Australia was one of the first countries to establish old age pensions in a scheme of humanitarian legislation which brought considerable admiration throughout the world. The present pension is but 17 shillings 6 pence a week, about three dollars at the current reduced rate of exchange. It is regrettable that Prime Minister Lyons should lead the reactionary groups in undermining the creditable principle of self-respect which is the basis of the Australian pension system.

Cost of Raising Children

During the last few years the development of labor-saving machinery has enabled working men and women to produce larger and ever larger quantities of commodities in a given unit of time.

Under an economic system with the major function of performing service for the people, this increased output would make it easier, from the cost standpoint, for parents to bring up and educate their children.

But with our economic system rooted in the principle of private profit as the sole motive for the production of wealth, the possible social benefits of labor-saving machinery have largely been withheld from the masses and taken by the profiteers of industry, business, and finance.

The result is that family life has been weakened and the size of families reduced. This anomaly is pointed out by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. He says:

"There is a marked decrease in the number of children. This is due in large part to the cost of each child. Children are born into the world with more expenses, and the costs more to raise them under modern price levels for food and clothing.

"At the present time the cost of rearing a child from birth to adulthood certainly is not less than $5,000. If each one has a college education it may come as high as $20,000 or $25,000. Consequently the average man cannot afford a family of the size which his ancestors could have afforded."

We could have a system of national economic planning, with industry reorganized so that the masses of the people would receive sufficient purchasing power to enable them to buy the tremendous output of the good things of life which is possible under machine production driven by electric power.

Under such an economic system the relative cost of living would be so small that it would not be a hardship for parents to raise their children to adult life. Moreover, higher education could be rated so reasonably that all parents would be able, at moderate costs, to give their children the advantages of culture which comes from an understanding acquaintance with the arts and sciences.

Lincoln once expressed the conviction that the Government of the United States is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

There is a growing belief that in some way this principle should be carried over into our economic life, that in the production and distribution of wealth the interests of the masses who do the work should be paramount, and that the rewards of the Insulls, by the Insulls driven by electric

State Insurance Funds

For many years Organized Labor has claimed that the State fund plan for workmen's compensation insurance is distinctly superior to permitting private insurance companies, organized for profit, to insure employers.

The validity of this claim is demonstrated by the operation of the California State Compensation Insurance Fund for 1931, which has just declared a cash dividend of $1,000,000 to employers who were insured in the fund during that year.

In announcing the dividend the California State Department of Industrial Relations said:

"The State Fund has earned and paid dividends to policyholders each year since it opened its doors in 1914, and this without regard to the varying general business conditions confronted. The large sum of $20,500,000 has been received by California industries in that period, considerably more than $750,000 having been distributed thus far in 1932."

The officials point out that the large dividends to employers are made possible through maintenance of small overhead, sound underwriting practice and a safe investment policy.

The Fund operates without a subsidy of any kind from the State and pays the same tax that private companies pay. Its business expense averages but 15 per cent of the premiums written.

The chief defect of the California workmen's compensation insurance system is that seventy private insurance companies are permitted to operate in the State. Organized Labor holds that the social aspect of compensating workers for industrial accidents is so great that private profit should be completely barred and that legislatures should adopt the exclusive State insurance fund and prohibit private insurance companies from engaging in the sale of compensation insurance.

If California had the exclusive State fund, with the elimination of seventy competing companies, the employers of that State would receive much larger dividends and the workers more satisfactory insurance.

BOOK BARES MOONEY TRIAL LAWLESSNESS

Section of Wickersham Report on Law Enforcement, Refused Publication by the Government, Declares Mooney Was Railroaded to Penitentiary by Perjured Testimony, Jury Intimidation, and Other Illegal Procedure.

New York.—The Wickersham Commission's report dealing with the Mooney-Billings case has been published by Gotham House.

The document was prepared by Dr. Zechariah Chafee, Carl Stern, and Walter Pollak, experts employed by the commission to report on what was termed "lawless enforcement of law."

The book has an introduction by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana condemning as "a national scandal" the life imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing of July 22, 1916, which cost 10 lives.

Senator Wheeler expresses the hope that the publication of the suppressed report will "aid in freeing these victims of judicial travesty and reward for our national scutcheon this ugly stain."

Flagrant Violation of Law

The report asserts that the prosecution of Mooney and Billings included "flagrant violations of the statutory law of California," that neither the police nor the prosecution made a scientific attempt to find the perpetrators of the crime.

With regard to the questionable methods used by the authorities to secure the conviction of Mooney and Billings the commission reached the following conclusions:

Immediately after the arrest of the defendants there commenced a deliberate attempt to arouse public opinion to incite against them by a series of almost daily interviews given to the press by prosecuting officials.

Witnesses were produced at the trials with information in the hands of the prosecution that seriously challenged the credibility of the witnesses but this information was deliberately concealed.

Perjured Testimony

Witnesses were permitted to testify at the trials despite such knowledge in the possession of the prosecution of prior contradictory stories told by these witnesses and to which their mere production a vouching for perjured testimony.

Witnesses were coached in their testimony to a degree that approximated subornation of perjury. There is strong evidence that some of this coaching was by prosecuting officials.

Prejudice Against Defendants

The prejudice against the defendants, stimulated by newspaper publicity, was further appealed to at the trial by unfair and intemperate statements to the jury.

After the trials, the disclosures casting doubt on the justice of the convictions were minimized and every attempt was made to divert public attention from the defendants by a campaign of misrepresentation and propaganda carried on by the officials who had prosecuted them.

DAYTON DISCARDS MONEY IN RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

"Goods Certificates" Used as Medium For Exchange of Commodities and Services.

Dayton, Ohio.—The manufacture and sale of goods without the element of private profit and the issuance of money is operated by the Dayton Mutual Exchange as a partial remedy for the problem of unemployment. The plan provides a method by which the jobless may exchange their idle time and power for food and clothing.

The exchange offers a substitute for money as a local medium of exchange and is doing considerable in relieving the Community Chest of the city and county of the cost of supporting thousands of the unemployed who have been deprived of their purchasing power.

Two stores are operated where food, clothing and articles of replenishment are "sold" only for goods certificates, which are issued in return for goods and services given in exchange.

No goods certificates are sold for money. The use of goods certificates in relieving unemployed in need of food is quite extensive. In one case the exchange purchased many yards of dress goods from a local store. This was made into articles to be disposed of through the exchange. The storekeeper who sold the material took goods certificates for it, and then cut the certificates to unemployed people called in to do work around his place of business. In turn, these people took the certificates to the mutual exchange, obtaining for them food and clothing.

A charter as a nonprofit corporation has been granted to the exchange by the State of Ohio.

Work Instead of Charity For Milwaukee Unemployed

Milwaukee, Wis.—Benjamin Glassberg, superintendent of outdoor relief, sponsored a revolutionary plan to put relief department clients to work for the various municipalities of the county and to provide work instead of charity. The plan was endorsed and launched by the county board's highway committee and the representatives of nearly all the towns, villages and cities.

"Milwaukee county has taken the lead in constructive planning so that money spent for public relief will be usable and productive results," Superintendent Glassberg said.

"The idea is to bring all the communities of the county together with a common program. We will furnish the labor, but we want to know what the communities want to have done.

Fifty Cents an Hour

"The basis of pay for labor is to be 50 cents an hour for a four-hour day. The county will finance the labor cost, the communities where the work is done will furnish tools and material. We will pay the workers in commodities purchased at our low rates, so that they will get more for their money than they could get by going out and buying on their own responsibility.

"For example they will get coal at the rate charged to the county. They may draw on the commissary for provisions. We can put individuals on a cash basis, too, if necessary."

A. F. of L. Departments Meet in Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington.—The annual conventions of the departments of the American Federation of Labor convene in Cincinnati, Ohio, the week preceding the American Federation of Labor convention, which opens on November 21.

The Metal Trades Department opens its convention on Wednesday, November 16, at the Metropole Hotel.

The Building Trades Department also convenes on November 16, at the Hotel Sinton.

The Union Label Trades Department meets on Thursday, November 17, at the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

The extreme unemployment affecting trade union members will command serious attention from all the departments.

American Federation of Labor statistics show that 65 per cent of the organized building trades workers and 46 per cent of the metal trades workers are jobless.

Judge Holds Jurisdiction Dispute Comes Within Injunction Law

Washington.—District Supreme Court Justice Peyton Gordon denied a motion of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. to dismiss a suit for an injunction brought against it by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to prevent the company from recognizing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in handling agreements in rates, rules and working conditions.

The company claimed that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, passed last Spring, deprived Federal courts of jurisdiction to grant injunctions in labor disputes and held that the case in really one between the two organizations. Judge Gordon ruled that, while a labor dispute, it is not one covered by the anti-injunction law except as to procedure.

"The sections of the act down to Section 12," he said, "are the ones to state the public policy and general purpose, do not make provision for a case such as this. But Section 13, by way of definition, extends the operation of this act, which was directed primarily against injunctions restraining the actions of employers and employes in labor disputes, one with the other, to cases of the class here presented."

Judge Gordon set the case for hearing at a future date, declaring that an injunction can only be granted after a hearing in open court and the establishing of such facts as are required by the act.

Drive for State Beer Laws Begun by Woll's Committee

Washington.—Matthew Woll, chairman of Labor's National Committee for the Modification of the Volstead Act, announced a drive to change prohibitory State laws to permit the sale of beer immediately if and when Congress modifies the Volstead Act.

"We are confident of the impending success of our campaign," said Woll, "that we have set in motion a plan to meet the situation in the States.

"We are consulting with attorneys and with friendly and co-operating organizations for the purpose of immediately offering to our members in the various States drafts of proposed legislation to meet each case. This proposed legislation will have the support of every organization working for modification of the Volstead Act."

GREEN CONDEMNS COMMUNIST SUPREME COURT PICKETING

President of American Federation of Labor Denounces Patterson, International Labor Defense Official, for Using A. F. of L.'s Name in Connection with Radical Demonstration.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the proposed picketing of the Supreme Court of the United States by Communists:

"The announcement made by William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, that the American Federation of Labor will join with a group of Communist organizations for the purpose of picketing the United States Supreme Court at ten o'clock, Monday morning, November 7, is untrue.

"Under no circumstances whatever would the American Federation of Labor be associated with or in line with Communists or Communistic organizations in the realization of any objective.

"No Communist of any kind—let it be Mr. Patterson, the representative of the Communist Party organization, or any other person—has any right or authority to speak for the American Federation of Labor.

"In behalf of the American Federation of Labor I denounce this attempt of the Communists to add respectability to their undertakings by using the name of the American Federation of Labor."

1,400 Tampa Jobless Get City Improvement Work

Tampa, Fla.—Around 1,400 of Tampa's jobless were given jobs with the arrival of the first installment of Federal funds allotted to Hillsborough county from the State relief committee.

The local organization put the men to work on twenty-two projects, mostly cleaning weeds from neglected places, cleaning up the water front, digging ditches, improving the surroundings of playgrounds and parks, filling in mosquito-breeding spots and dressing up the ground and approaches to public institutions.

NEGRO WORKERS WELFARE RESTS IN TRADE UNIONS

President Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters' Union Says Labor Organization Is Necessary for Advancement of Colored Workers.

New York.—The importance of labor organization for the protection of Negro workers was stressed by Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, in a radio address here on "Labor and the Negro."

Mr. Randolph said, in part:

"Negro workers, under unsound and backward leadership who have been used as strikebreakers, and who, under conditions, to the large industrial centers to take the place of white workers and sometimes of black workers who are on strike with their white brothers.

Fallacy of Strikebreaking

"The strikebreaking attitudes taken by Negro workers not so much because they are the inherent strikebreakers of the country for they are far in the minority—but because of their color consciousness, which opens up the feeling and intensity the feeling of white workers against them.

"More and more Negro workers are beginning to recognize the danger and fallacy of the policy advocated by weak-minded but misguided older Negro leaders, that Negroes by merely pleading any permanent and genuine industrial benefits.

"While some Negro workers have been able to gain entrance into certain industries by taking the places of white strikers, they have invariably been displaced by the white workers upon the settlement of the dispute, in which event race hatred is engendered, inclined to cut deeper, and the breach between white and black workers widened, rendering the organization of Negro workers in trade unions increasingly more difficult."

Sleeping Car Porters' Union

"Probably the most significant step made by Negro workers to organize and become a part of the trade union movement, is the Sleeping Car Porters, known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"It has been fighting for seven years for the right of self-organization. Even during this depression, with the tendency to liquidate many labor movements as well as business enterprises it has maintained its organization intact and continues to increase its economic strength. It has, furthermore, instituted one of the most momentous injunction fights for the elimination of company union, which stands athwart its path in the history of American labor.

"The Brotherhood is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has received effective support and cooperation from President William Green at every stage where his interest has been solicited.

"The value of this movement does not consist merely in the wage increases that Pullman porters will receive, but fundamentally in the fact that it typifies the spirit of self-help, self-initiative, and self-reliance on the part of the Negro.

"Nor is the Sleeping Car Porters' Union alone interested in the uplift of Negro workers through organization. Negro members of trade unions are increasingly more difficult."

Six Ousted Painters Win $30,000 From San Francisco in Pay Suit

San Francisco, Calif.—The Supreme Court of California decided that San Francisco must pay six painters a total of $30,000 because both they were dropped illegally by the Civil Service Commission in 1927 and subsequently barred from jobs.

The commission held an examination in 1927, compelling the veteran painters to take it over their protest that they had all worked beyond the probationary period and were eligible to permanent call. In the "cleanout" younger men stood at the top of the eligibility list and the older employes were given none of the periodic city work.

The six victimized painters brought suit and won a total judgment of $20,445 from the Superior Court in 1930. City Attorney O'Toole advised the commission to pay a $10,000 compromise offer, but the commission refused.

Last February the Appellate Court upheld the Superior Court judgment, and O'Toole's office again advised a compromise. This time the commission carried the case up.

The Supreme Court held that the painters "are entitled to relief as prayed" for the five years they have not worked, although standing ready to work. City Hall reports were that the high court decision in effect compels the city to pay twice for its painting during the past five years, because approximately six younger men have been employed during that time.

Children Kept from School By Lack of Proper Clothing

Milwaukee, Wis.—Reports made to the Milwaukee county board's committee on institutions revealed that many children are kept from schools because of lack of clothing. Hitherto the board has limited its distribution of clothing to shoes.

"Children in my district are so ragged they cannot be sent to school," said Supervisor Robert Busch. "We have a compulsory education law, but poverty has become an object that children are kept out of school because they do not have enough rags to cover them. Private relief agencies say they can no longer furnish clothing because of lack of funds. So it would appear that it is up to the county to take action."

Mayor M. V. Baxter of West Allis confirmed Busch's statement that private agencies are unable to provide clothing.

"My office is directly over the West Allis headquarters of the Family Welfare Association," the mayor said, "and I know they are unable to supply enough clothing.

"Hundreds of families in my city who lack the means to secure clothing for their children. The depression has lasted so long that all of their reserves are exhausted."

Negro Labor Victimization Probe Ordered by Hoover

Washington.—President Hoover appointed a special commission headed by Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to investigate and report on charges regarding the maltreatment of Negro laborers by private contractors doing the Government's flood control work on the lower Mississippi river.

The charges include paying unreasonably low wages to Negro employes, overcharging the men at the contractors' commissaries, keeping the labor camps in very unsanitary conditions, and in some cases resorting to physical violence in the treatment of the men.

Early in the last session of Congress, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested the House Labor Committee to make an investigation of the labor conditions on these levees, asserting that reports coming to him indicated that colored workers were being exploited.

Later a closed hearing was held by War Department officials upon similar charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In addition to Dr. Moton, the commission consists of Judge James A. Cobb of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League of New York City, representing the Negro race, and Lt. Col. C. S. Grant, representing the United States Army.

The commission will make the investigation at points where the construction work is being carried on and submit findings promptly to the President.

WORK AND WAGES URGED FOR LABOR IN PRISONS

International Labor Office Says Convicts Should Not Compete with Free Labor and Approves State Control of Prison-Made Goods.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor Office submitted a report to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations urging that prison labor should be considered not merely as punishment, but as a means of education and rehabilitation.

The report stresses the view not only that prisoners should work, but that the work should provide them with wages of a kind which the prisoners can continue after their discharge. Young prisoners especially should be given work of an educational value.

It is pointed out that the social protection granted to free labor, such as limitation of hours of work and safety measures, should be extended to prison labor.

Paying prisoners for work, the report says, is advisable at a wage proportionate to the quality of their output. The existing unemployment has given special significance to this point, for the discharged prisoner, who is not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, is frequently tempted to revert to crime.

Free labor, the report concludes, must be protected against the competition of convict labor, especially during periods of acute industrial unemployment. Attention is directed to the progress of the solution of this problem in the United States, where a system of State-control over the sale of prison-made goods is operated by the State-use system and the progress of legislation by States prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods manufactured or produced within or without their jurisdiction in competition with free labor.

Employers Are Held Responsible For Large Number of Accidents

Superintendent Kearns of Ohio Industrial Commission Says Lack of Adequate Safeguarding Is Largely to Blame for Injury of 171,768 Workers in That State Last Year.

Columbus, Ohio.—The responsibility of employers for the tremendous number of workers in Ohio industrial accidents was emphasized by Thomas P. Kearns, Superintendent of Safety and Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission, in his report on the number of accidents during 1931.

After a careful analysis of the 171,768 cases which came before the Industrial Commission during the year, Mr. Kearns reached the conclusion that a large portion of the casualties were needless and that employers made a heavy contribution to the number of injured workers by their "ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods."

Mr. Kearns said, in part:

"The statisticians of the State Division of Safety have studied and have completed the grouping of industrial accidents in 1931 according to nature of injuries and the result is a wealth of figures truly startling.

43,201 Fingers Injured

"Of the 171,768 cases coming before the Industrial Commission last year 43,201 show injury to the fingers, 29,331 to the eyes, 28,533 to the hands, 16,597 to the legs, 16,816 to the arms, 14,602 to the hands, 11,322 to the head and face, 10,135 to the feet, and 5,240 to the body.

"The cases included 566 traumatic amputations, 10,351 burns and scalds, 32,369 crushes and bruises, 249 concussions, 60,176 cuts and lacerations, 16,259 punctures wounds, 11,172 fractures, 22,879 sprains and strains, 815 dislocations, 191 asphyxiations, 6 drownings, and 16,099 unclassified.

"Fingers are shown as the portion of the human anatomy most susceptible to industrial injuries, which is naturally to be expected.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the thumb was involved in 24 per cent of injuries of this nature and the index finger in 20 per cent of the cases, while in the matter of injuries to the feet, the great toe was involved in 75 per cent of toe injuries."

29,331 Workers Suffer Eye Injuries

"An analysis of the eye injuries clearly indicates the possibility of a heavy reduction in this type of injury.

"Of the 29,331 eye injuries, 15,714 or 53 per cent were due to cuts and lacerations, punctures and burns and scalds, indicating a heavy percentage that is due to use goggles on work where their use was imperative from a safety standpoint.

"Without doubt, eye protection devices would have prevented a large percentage of this tremendous number of eye injuries.

Foot and Toe Injuries Inexcusable

"The number of foot and toe injuries is equally inexcusable, when it is considered that 14,200 or more than 50 per cent of all foot and toe injuries, were attributable to burns and scalds, cuts and lacerations, crushes and bruises, fractures and punctures, any one and all of which are largely preventable by the use of available devices for foot protection, even with all due allowance being made for failure of the human element.

Safeguards Are Inadequate

"In the accumulation of the tremendous total of accidents to Ohio industrial workers last year, it is certain that inadequate safeguarding and ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods made a heavy contribution.

"The logical conclusion is that employers must provide for the more exacting manifold protection for the physical welfare of their employes and that Ohio workers must increase their safety consciousness and adhere more rigidly to the principles of safety practices in industry."

COMPULSORY UNEMPLOYMENT RESERVES ARE RECOMMENDED

Massachusetts Commission Says Legislation Should Force Employers to Build Up Fund to Pay Jobless Workers $10 Weekly for Ten Weeks.

Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, in its legislative proposals to be filed with the General Court in December, placed the responsibility for building up unemployment reserve funds squarely on the shoulders of employers, without assistance from either the State or the workers.

The report of the commission, whose term will expire on December 1, was made to the seventeenth annual conference of the Associated Massachusetts Industries by Meyer Bloomfield, chairman.

The commission's plan, put forward by Mr. King as the result of a year and a half of study, called for compulsory unemployment reserves to be set up by every employer in the State, with a few minor exceptions.

These reserves would be maintained by employers paying into a reserve fund 3 per cent of their payrolls, with exceptions were made for agriculture, domestic service and employers with five or less men.

A further stipulation was made that each employer's fund be invested by the State, that the books and books of the State each employer's account would be kept and that no contributions would be asked of workers.

When the fund of a participating employer reached $50 per worker, his contribution would be dropped to 1 per cent of his pay roll and when it attained $75, his contribution would cease.

Nothing would be paid to an employe forced out of work for the first two weeks; $10 a week would be paid thereafter for not more than 10 weeks.

While Mr. King admitted that future efforts might effect an improved system of administering unemployment insurance, acceptance of the proposed legislation by the business man, he believed, would be a step in the right direction.

The Legislature will be asked, he added, to put the legislation into effect not earlier than Jan. 1, 1934, in order that everyone may have a chance to apply its provisions.